

PENDING CLAIMS  
Application No. 10/012,052  
Attorney Docket No. 05725.1005-00000  
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1. - 131. (Canceled).

132. (New) A method for making up or caring for keratinous material comprising applying to said keratinous material a cosmetic composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable aqueous medium:

(i) at least one wax in the form of a wax-in-water emulsion, and

(ii) at least one first polyamide polymer having a weight-average molecular mass of less than 100,000 and comprising a polymer backbone comprising hydrocarbonaceous repeating units, the hydrocarbonaceous repeating units comprising:

(a) at least one nonpendent amide unit in said backbone, and

(b) at least one fatty chain chosen from pendent fatty chains and terminal fatty chains, wherein the at least one fatty chain comprises from 8 to 120 carbon atoms, is bonded to the at least one nonpendent amide unit, and is optionally functionalized.

133. (New) The composition according to claim 132, wherein the at least one fatty chain is present in an amount ranging from 40 to 98% of the total number of the at least one nonpendent amide unit and the at least one fatty chain.

134. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one fatty chain is chosen from pendent fatty chains and is bonded directly to a nitrogen atom of the at least one amide unit.

135. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one fatty chain is chosen from terminal fatty chains bonded to the backbone via at least one bonding group.

136. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polyamide polymer is present in an amount ranging from 0.01% to 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

137. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

138. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

139. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax has a melting point ranging from greater than 30°C to 120°C.

140. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax is chosen from beeswax, lanolin wax, Chinese insect wax, rice wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, ouricury wax, cork fiber wax, sugar cane wax, Japan wax and sumac wax, montan wax, microcrystalline waxes, paraffin waxes, ozokerites, ceresin wax, lignite wax, polyethylene waxes, waxes obtained by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, fatty acid esters and glycerides that are solid at 40°C, waxes obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of animal or vegetable oils containing groups chosen from linear and branched C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>32</sub> fatty chains, silicone waxes, and fluorinated waxes.

141. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax has a hardness ranging from 0.05 MPa to 15 MPa.
142. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax is dispersed in the form of particles having a mean size ranging from 50 nm to 3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .
143. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.
144. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one film-forming polymer different than said first polyamide polymer.
145. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein the at least one film-forming polymer is chosen from the group formed by vinyl polymers, polyurethanes, polyesters, polyamides, polyureas, and cellulose polymers.
146. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein the at least one film-forming polymer is dissolved in the aqueous phase.
147. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein the at least one film-forming polymer is in the form of particles in aqueous dispersion.
148. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises an emulsifying surfactant.

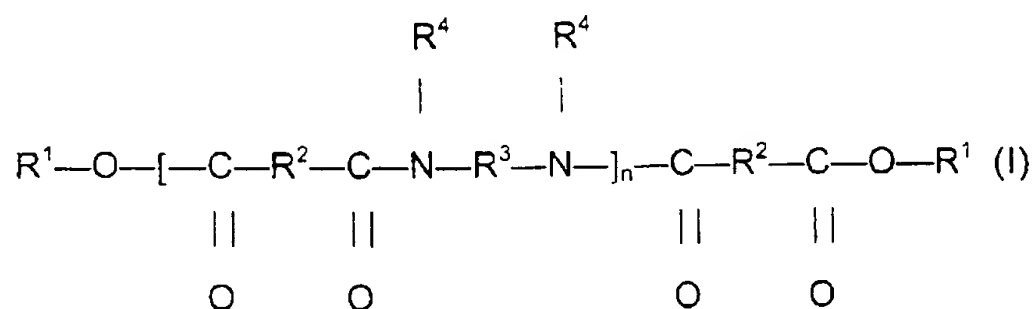
149. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one organic solvent that is miscible with water.

150. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one thickening agent.

151. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one coloring material.

152. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one additive chosen from antioxidants, fillers, preservatives, fragrances, neutralizing agents, cosmetic or dermatological active principles, and oils.

153. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



wherein:

n is a number of amide units such that the number of ester groups in formula (I) ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of ester and amide groups;

$R^1$  is independently chosen from alkyl and alkenyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms;

$R^2$  is independently chosen from  $C_4$  to  $C_{42}$  hydrocarbon-based groups, wherein 50% of the  $R^2$  groups are chosen from  $C_{30}$  to  $C_{42}$  hydrocarbon-based groups;

$R^3$  is independently chosen from organic groups containing at least 2 carbon atoms, hydrogen, and optionally at least one atom chosen from oxygen and nitrogen atoms; and

$R^4$  is independently chosen from hydrogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  alkyl groups, or a direct bond to  $R^3$  or to another  $R^4$ , such that the nitrogen atom to which  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are both attached forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined by  $R^4-N-R^3$ , wherein at least 50% of the  $R^4$  groups are hydrogen.

154. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein  $n$  is a whole number ranging from 1 to 5.

155. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein  $R^1$  is independently chosen from  $C_{12}$  to  $C_{22}$  alkyl groups.

156. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein  $R^2$  is independently chosen from  $C_{10}$  to  $C_{42}$  hydrocarbonaceous groups.

157. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein  $R^3$  is independently chosen from  $C_2$  to  $C_{36}$  hydrocarbonaceous groups or polyoxyalkylated groups.

158. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen atom.